The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863. No. 30.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Pelper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

All of our own manufacture and come up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CAMP.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Wanted.

THE highest price paid for HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, at

Mar. 9, 1863. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

HATS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker" Hat? Call at McILHENY'S.

The Muse.

OLD FOLKS.

Ah, don't be sorrowful, darling,
Ah, don't be sorrowful, pray;
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling,
Time's waves, they heavily run,
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more cloud than sun!

We are old folks now, my darling,
Our heads are growing gray,
But taking the year all round, my dear,
You will always find the May!

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses long ago,
And the time of the year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night and the snow!

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as of day;
We feel and know that we can go
Wherever He leads the way.

Ah, God of the night, my darling,
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

Miscellaneous.

GEN. JACKSON AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The tone of sentiment in the Republican party, so far as it finds expression in their newspapers, is adverse to any concessions to the South for the sake of the Union.—Their motto is, "No compromise." They insist that the last spark of rebellion shall be trodden out, beneath the heel of power, and they point to General Jackson's mode of dealing with South Carolina nullification as an example to be now followed. Their manner of alluding to that noted event implies a good deal of popular misapprehension as to what was then done. We, too, desire that the precedent set by the government in the South Carolina nullification should be followed; and we think it opportune to recall the history of that memorable transaction, and show that the rebellious state was pacified by a compromise.—South Carolina rebelled against the tariff, and General Jackson accompanied his strong measure by a vigorous use of his influence to secure the passage through Congress of a bill for reducing the duties of which she complained. The settlement actually made was a compromise, under the the auspices of Henry Clay, consisting of the so called compromise tariff of 1833.—The course of these distinguised and patriotic statesmen in that memorable crisis, each the acknowledged head of one of the great political parties of the time, and each a man of extraordinary nerve and vigor of character, is so instructive as to make it worth the careful consideration of the country at the present time. General Jackson's course in the nullification controversy is thus stated by Senator Benton, one of his most intimate friends and confidential advisers both then and afterwards:

Such was the message which President Jackson sent to the two houses in relation to the South Carolina proceedings, and his own to counteract them: and it was worthy to follow the proclamation and conceived in the same spirit of justice and patriotism, and therefore wise and moderate. * * His proclamation, his message, and all his proceedings, therefore, bore a two-fold aspect—one of relief and justice in reducing the revenue to the wants of the government in the economical administration of its affairs; the other of firm and mild authority in enforcing the laws against offenders. * * Bills for the reduction of the tariff—one commenced in the Finance Committee of the Senate, and one reported from the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives—and both moved in the first days of the session and by committees politically and personally favorable to the President, went hand in hand with the exhortations in the proclamation and the steady preparations for enforcing the laws, if the extension of justice and the appeals of reason and patriotism should prove insufficient. Many thought that he ought to relax in his civil measures for allaying discontent, while South Carolina held the military attitude of armed hostility to the United States, and among them Mr. Quincy Adams. But he adhered steadily to his purpose of going on with what justice required for the relief of the South, and promoted by all the means in his power the success of the bills to reduce the revenue, especially the bill in the House; and which, being framed upon that of 1816, (which had the support of Mr. Calhoun,) and which was (now that the public debt was paid) sufficient both for revenue and the incidental protection which manufactures required, and for the relief of the South, must have had the effect of satisfying every honest discontent, and of exposing and estopping that which was not.—*Thirty Years View, p.* 308.

It will be seen, therefore, that those who cry out so vociferously, "No compromise! no concessions to rebels in arms!" are wholly wrong in pleading the example and authority of General Jackson. The manly and patriotic sentiments of Mr. Clay on the same subject will be apparent in a few extracts from his speeches in support of the compromise by which the controversy was settled. In his speech introducing the compromise tariff, he said:

Sir, I repeat that I think South Carolina has been rash, intemperate, and greatly in the wrong; but I do not want to disgrace her nor any other member of this Union. No; I do not desire to see the luster of one single star dimmed of that glorious confederacy which constitutes our political system; still less do I wish to see it blotted out and its light obliterated forever. Has not the State of South Carolina been one of the members of this Union in "days that tried men's souls?" Have not her ancestors fought alongside our ancestors? Have we not conjointly won many a glorious battle? If we had to go into a civil war with such a state how would it terminate? Whenever it should have terminated what would be her condition? If she should ever return to the Union what would be the condition of her feelings and affections; what the state of the heart of her people? She has been with us before when her ancestors mingled in the throng of battle, and as I hope our posterity will mingle with hers for ages and centuries to come, in the united defense of liberty, and for the honor and glory of the Union, I do not wish to see her degraded or defaced as a member of this confederacy.

The following passages from his second speech in support of his compromise are, in conception, tone, spirit, and mode of reasoning, exactly like what is now denounced without measure as "copperhead treason." The Copperheads have, at least, the satisfaction of going astray in good company:

This, or some other measure of conciliation, is now more than ever necessary, since the passage through the Senate of the enforcing bill. * * * It appears to me, then, Mr. President, that we ought not to content ourselves with passing the enforcing bill only. Both that and the bill of peace seem to me to be required for the good of our country. * * * The difference between the friends and the foes of the compromise under consideration is that they would, in the enforcing act, send forth alone a flaming sword. We would send out that but along with it the olive branch, as a messenger of peace. They cry out, the law! the law! the law! Power! Power! Power! We, too, reverence the law and bow to the supremacy of its obligations; but we are in favor of the law executed in mildness, and power tempered with mercy. * * * We want no war; above all, no civil war, no family strife. We want to see no sacked cities, no desolated fields, no smoking ruins, no streams of American blood shed by American arms!

Pass this bill, tranquilize the country, restore confidence and affection in the Union, and I am willing to go home to Ashland and renounce public service forever. * * * Yes, I have ambition, but it is the ambition of being the humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to reconcile a divided people, once more to revive concord and harmony in a distracted land—the pleasing ambition of contemplating the glorious spectacle of a free, united, prosperous and fraternal people!

If Horace Greeley and John W. Forney are more enlightened statesmen than were Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, those who are in favor of restoring the Union by conciliation have, indeed, made a great mistake.—*New York World.*

THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

The following are the stirring, eloquent words of the *Louisville Journal*, one of the ablest papers in the country, and as nobly patriotic as any one printed in the loyal States:—

* * * "The fire eaters in the South may talk as they will about consorting with hyenas sooner than Yankees. The Northern extremists may declaim as they will against a restoration of the Union as it was—whom God has united man cannot put asunder! All the cries of discord, all the wails of terror, all the sighs of despondency, all the venom of malignity, which load the air of this fleeting day, are but the heralds of that sublime unity to which we shall be forced by the Providence of God, and from which, through the fires of war, shall spring the restoration of the American Union.—Let patriots everywhere watch and pray.—The darkness of our night nears the dawn, and hope sits smiling behind its folds.—Upon the nation, upon an early and overwhelming triumph of our arms, and not upon the men in power, let us fix our eyes and hearts—there let our energies centre. With these let our inspiration begin. Be our watchword—Ho! for the salvation of the Republic by our own acts and example! The convulsions of the North will end in unity;—in unity of which, unlike the distraction sown by the imbecility and perfidy of the faction in power, neither Christianity nor civilization shall be ashamed."

VOTING BY PROXY.

The Senate of Pennsylvania having an Abolition majority, recently passed a bill providing for soldiers to *vote by proxy*. The unconstitutionality and absurdity of the thing makes it ridiculous. Think of one man at home claiming to vote himself and for a half dozen other men represented to be in the army! What a nice election this would make.

The Abolition Senators evidently think that they have played off a very clever political trick upon the Democrats, but they have overshot the mark. In their anxiety to catch the Democrats in a trap they have placed their names on record in favor of a bill which will be pointed at in all coming time as evidence of the extent to which the Republican party were willing to corrupt the ballot-box, to secure a political victory.

☞A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writing from Manchester, N. Y. relates several instances of workmen having been discharged from the mills in that place for having voted the Democratic ticket, and whose families are now dependent upon public charity to save them from destitution. One of them, an old man named Foley, has sent three sons, the support of his old age, into the army, and all of them have died in the service. This was his reward for a patriotism that had made desolate his own hearthstone to defend the Government.

☞"Will you come into my parlor, said the Spider to the Fly."

"Will you come into the Union League," say the Abolitionists to the Democrats.

Once in a while the dodge is successful, and the Abolitionists "catch a flat." Down in Jersey they call the flats "Greenback Democrats."—*Middletown Democrat.*

Up this way they don't get any. They can't even hold their own party.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

The following letter, from the Clearfield *Republican*, signed by private soldiers who went from Clearfield county, will suffice to show and substantiate what we have already said concerning the way these Abolition resolutions were forced upon the army, without their consent:

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE REAL SENTIMENTS OF COMPANY E, 149th REG'T. P. V.

Camp Near Bell Plain, Va.,
March 22, 1863.

Whereas, An effort has been made by a certain party in the North to obtain the moral influence of the army in the field in support of a political principle which should and can only be decided by the people in their sovereign capacity at the ballot-box.

And whereas, The commanding officer of the 149th P. V. has, without due notice and process, imposed a set of resolutions upon us, the principles of which we cannot endorse and sustain;

Therefore, Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, for a restoration of the Union, the Constitution, and the authority of the laws—*and for no other purpose.*

Resolved, That we consider the attempt to accomplish any thing further by force of arms as a dangerous precedent, subversive of the rights of the people, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and that we consider it our duty to frown upon every attempt to intimidate the free action of the people of the loyal States on any subject pertaining to the political condition of the country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation of the first of January, 1863, as an uncalled for and illegitimate proceeding, which has proved disastrous to our cause, as well as subversive of the principles of a republican form of Government.

Resolved, That the efforts of certain persons in the North and South, for a General Convention, are conciliatory in their influence; and are destined to produce beneficial results, if properly respected by the Administration.

These being our real sentiments, we hereunto affix our names.

William Carr,	George W. Arlow,
Charles Larrimer,	George W. Luzier,
Jas. H. Dougherty,	Henry Hummel,
Abednego Crain,	D. Breon Bernard,
John R. Ball,	Hiram H. Hawk,
William Pierce,	Frank Fiel,
Edward Goss,	Christian Lonich,
William H. Ike,	John W. Dellas,
James H. Bush,	David Cranmer,
Wm. L. Taylor,	William F. Krise,
John H. Ogden,	John M. Mason,
Oliver Smith,	Peter Curley,
B. B. McPherson,	Nathan Waring,
Jas. A. Rhinehart,	James Lucas,
Chas. H. Garrison,	Daniel S. Kephart,
B. F. Carr,	James W. Goss,
Wm. H. Philips,	Milton S. Lawhead,

John Macumber.

GEN. McCLELLAN A TRAITOR.

Many of our readers may not be aware, says the *Easton Argus*, that there is a rank Abolition paper published in this place called *The Free Press*. We are not in the habit of reading it, and had not seen a copy for some months until a friend handed us one the other day and called our attention to an article denouncing Gen. McClellan as a traitor. The following is an extract:

"*Gen. McClellan Used Up.*—The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the conduct of the war made a report, and the facts they spread before the public have never been equalled in the military history of the world. *The incompetency and TREASON of Gen. McClellan, are established beyond the possibility of a doubt.* A man with the guilt upon him that now overwhelms Gen. McClellan, should not receive one cent from the Government, nor should he be tolerated for a day in its employ."

This is the first newspaper so far as our knowledge extends, that has dared to make so foul a charge against one of the ablest Generals in the service—the idol of the army—the devoted friend of the Soldier—and it remains for this vile Abolition sheet to introduce the glorious "little Mac," Gen. McClellan, as a traitor! The hero who fought at Antietam, who saved Washington, who conquered at Yorktown and Williamsburg and saved our entire army in the seven days battles before Richmond—a traitor, who should be dismissed from the service without a cent of pay. To what low depths will not party spirit lead some men? We call the attention of our soldiers from this county to the above article. Read it and remember the source from whence it comes.

THE INDEMNITY ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

An important decision has recently been made by Judge Van Trump, of the Fairfield county, Ohio State court. Edson B. Olds, who had been kidnapped by Bliss (a U. S. Marshal, we believe,) and others in Ohio, abducted from the State and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, sued Bliss for the outrage. He was brought into court where he pleaded the Indemnity Act, and asked a certificate to transfer the case from the Ohio State Court to the U. S. Court, as provided in that act. Judge Van Trump ruled the act of Congress, in so far as it provided for a transfer, to be *unconstitutional*, and refused the petition. This is the first decision under the act, and the case will undoubtedly be carried to a higher court. If the decision should be sustained by the State Court of ultimate resort, it will bring the State and Federal authorities in direct conflict—for we cannot suppose otherwise than that the President will endeavor to protect his subordinates. He is in the same boat with them as a violator of the Constitution, and if he cannot save them from harm neither can he save himself.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

☞The *Western Star* says very truly, that the loyalty that needs to be bolstered up and strengthened by frequent doses of the oath of allegiance and the Union League, must be in a very feeble and sickly condition.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND ORDER NO. 8.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War we published in full some weeks ago. The testimony which accompanies that portion of it relating to General McClellan is incomplete and inaccurate.—The testimony relating to General Burnside appears to be printed in full, but whether it is complete and ungarbled or not, the testimony of Generals Burnside, Newton, and Cochrane at least helps to explain some hitherto mysterious circumstances attending the removal of General Burnside from the command of the Army of the Potomac and its transfer to General Hooker.

All their testimony concurs in showing that the only movement of the Army of the Potomac, while under General Burnside's command, which had any chance of success, was incercepted and prevented by the President's direct order. General Cochrane and General Newton, when that movement had been begun, came up to Washington to see Senator Wilson and Representative Odell, to whom they proposed to confide their poor opinion of General Burnside. Those persons being absent from the city, they concluded to go to the President and pour their complaints in his ear. Mr. Lincoln listened to them, and, on the unsupported and worthless evidence of two incompetent and disaffected subordinates of the general in command of the grand Army of the Potomac, sent a message to that general which compelled him to halt the cavalry expedition which was already inaugurating the movement, and stop the preparations for following it up with the main attack.—General Burnside came to Washington; the President then for the first time informed his advisers, Secretary Stanton and General Halleck, of the mission and statements of Cochrane and Newton, and they debated the question of a continuous movement. General Halleck expressed the opinion, which does him credit, that officers guilty of insubordination like that of Cochrane and Newton should be arrested or dismissed from the service at once.—General Burnside went back to the army and issued a general order, which is alleged to be as follows:

General Orders No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
January 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

First. General Joseph E. Hooker, major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general of the United States army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration, and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.—The order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Second. Brigadier-Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps, for complaining of the policy of the government and for using language tending to demoralize his command, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Third. Brigadier-General John Newton, commanding Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Brigadier-General John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, for going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of his commanding officer, are, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Fourth. It being evident that the following named officers can be of no further service to this army, they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report in person without delay to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army:

Major-General W. B. Franklin, commanding Left Grand Division.

Major-General W. F. Smith, commanding Sixth Army Corps.

Brigadier General Sam. D. Sturgis, commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Brigadier-General Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Brigadier-General John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Taylor, Acting Adjutant-General, Right Grand Division.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

General Burnside did not publish this order, but, accompanying it with his own resignation of his commission as major-general, sent a staff officer with both to the President. The deceit which the President and the Secretary of War attempted to practice upon the country in regard to the resignation it is not necessary now to show forth again. The material facts in the matter of the transfer of the command are recited by General Burnside as follows:

I went to my adjutant-general's office and issued an order, which I termed General Order No. 8. That order dismissed some officers from service, subject to the approval of the President, and relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac. I also had three sentences of death upon privates for desertion, which I had reviewed and approved, subject, of course, to the approval of the President, as I had no right to do any of these things without that approval. I had sent my own body-guard over into Maryland, and had succeeded in capturing a large number of deserters. I had organized a court-martial, the one which is now in session down there trying some two hundred and fifty deserters.

I told my adjutant-general to issue that order (No. 8) at once. One of my advisers—only two persons knew of this—one of them, who is a very cool, sensible man, and a firm friend, told me that, in his opinion, the order was a just one, and ought to be issued; but he said that he knew my views with reference to endeavoring to make myself useful to the government of the United States, instead of placing myself in opposition to it; that all of these things had to be approved by the President of the United States, at any rate, before they could be put in force; that he did not think I intended to place the President in a position where he either had to assume the responsibility of becoming my enemy before the public, at any rate, thereby enabling a certain portion of my friends to make a martyr of me to some extent, or he had to take the responsibility of carrying out the order, which would be against the views of a great many of the most influential men of the country, particularly that portion of the order in reference to the officers I proposed to have dismissed the service. I told this staff officer that I had no desire to place myself in opposition to the President of the United States in any way; that I thought his (my staff officer's) view of the matter was the correct one; but that I had indicated in that order the only way in which I could command the Army of the Potomac. I accordingly took this order, already signed and issued in due form, with the exception of being made public, to the President of the United States, and handed him the order, together with my resignation of my commission as a major-general. I told him that he knew my views upon that subject; that I had never sought any command, more particularly that of the Army of the Potomac; that my wish was to go into civil life, after it was determined that I could no longer be of use in the army; that I desired no public position of any kind whatever.—At the same time I said that I desired not to place myself in opposition to him in any way, nor to do anything to weaken the government. I said he could now say to me: "You may take the responsibility of issuing this order, and I will approve it;" and I would take that responsibility if he would say that it would be sustained after it was issued, because he would have to approve it, for I had no right to dismiss a man or condemn a man to death without his approval. In case that order (No. 8) could not be approved by him, there was my resignation, which he could accept, and that would end the matter forever, so far as I was concerned; that nothing more would be said in reference to it. I told him that he could be sure that my wish was to have that done which was best for the public service, and that was the only way in which I could command the Army of the Potomac. The President replied to me, "I think you are right. * * * [The suppressions here, in the body of General Burnside's report, of the President's answer are the committee's, not ours.] But I must consult with some of my advisers about this." I said to him, "If you consult with anybody you will not do it, in my opinion." He said, "I cannot help that; I must consult with them." I replied that he was the judge, and I would not question his right to do what he pleased.

The President asked me to remain all day. I replied that I could not remain away from my command; that he knew my views, and I was fixed and determined in them. He then asked me to come up that night again. I returned to my command and came up again that night, and got here at six o'clock in the morning. I went to the President's, but did not see him. I went again after breakfast, and the President told me that he had concluded to relieve me from the command of the Army of the Potomac and place General Hooker in command. I told him that I was willing to accept that as the best solution of the problem, and that neither he nor General Hooker would be a happier man than I would be if General Hooker could gain a victory there. The President also said that he intended to relieve General Sumner and General Franklin. I said that I thought it would be wise to do so if he made the change he proposed to make. General Sumner was a much older officer than Gen. Hooker, and ought not to be asked to serve under him.

We do not propose to discuss the wisdom of order No. 8, nor to show how far the publication of these shameful facts by the War Committee agrees with their own doctrine of the duty of giving "an unquestioning support to the administration in all its measures and in all its selections of agents to carry on the war." The committee is too low for public contempt, and General Burnside has by his own acts and words acquired his just place in the opinion of sensible men. Nor do we propose to discuss the conduct of General Hooker. The revelations of the committee are not full or trustworthy enough to form the basis of an intelligent judgment as to his past conduct, while the success of his future enterprises will determine the wisdom of assigning him to his present command.

But we print these documents to show the people of this country how the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States performs the duties assigned to him; with what wisdom he selects his principal generals; what degree of support to generals learned in the art of war he, an unlearned civilian, gives; how far he relies upon the opinions of the military advisers whom he has called about him for the purpose of having skilled advice; with what care he cultivates subordination in his subordinates, and how far he follows the advice of the most incompetent of those subordinates and encourages them in military offenses against their superiors, to whom he has assigned the highest trusts.

Generals McClellan and Burnside have some other experience on this point which would be valuable in the formation of such a judgment. It will be made public one day or another. We venture to predict that General Hooker, if he has not already had, will within the next week or month have, a further experience which may teach the country similar lessons. General McClellan was ordered to move in places and at times where to his responsible and skilled judgment movement seemed unwise. At other times and places he and General Burnside were ordered not to move where to their responsible and practiced judgment movement seemed wise. If General Hooker is now getting similar messages and experiencing similar interferences from Mr. Lincoln, he will probably soon learn what the testimony before the War Committee might earlier have taught him—that there is now left for him the choice between a strict adherence to his own judgment and a consequent deprivation of command and of opportunity for public service like that which General McClellan now undergoes and suffers in noble and subordinate silence, or a compliance with the blundering and vacillating decisions and dodges of an inferior superior and a consequent transfer to some other command, like that which General Burnside enjoys. In the latter case we look to see General Fremont placed in command of the Army of the Potomac and General Lee in possession of our capital.—*N. Y. World.*

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO DO WHEN THEY GET INTO POWER.

The Abolitionists, who are now the leading radical faction, are constantly telling the people, that the great object of the Democratic party is to make an ignominious peace with the Confederates. We have more than once denied the aspersion, and have charged back upon the Abolitionists that, as they have by their fanaticism and obstinacy brought the country to its present lamentable condition, so they now prevent, by the introduction of new issues, an honorable settlement, which should restore the Union as it was, and maintain the Constitution as it is, and was intended for posterity by its framers. Their sole object is the abolition of slavery; and if they cannot succeed in that, they are now, as before the war, prepared "to let the Union slide."—Not one of the Abolition organs, which daily teem with slanders against the "Copperheads," has yet answered Mr. Vallandigham's statement, made in his Ohio speech, in as clear and positive a manner as it was possible, to provoke an answer from his calumniators.

Here it is:

On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Richmond information came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the national Congress, and be obedient to the Constitution and Laws, and thus restore the Union as it was, the President, on that day, rejected the proposition, and the damning evidence of that rejection exists in New York over his own autograph—but there is an obligation of secrecy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the public.

Now, why has this distinct and positive charge, both in regard to facts and persons, never been answered? What is the meaning of the incessant cry of "war for the purpose of subjugation and extermination," when peace *was* offered on condition of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution? And why, if a speedy conquest is intended, have our best generals been interfered with by the Jacobins, and recalled from their commands? Why are these Jacobins laboring so hard to destroy the reputation of men like McClellan, Fitz John Porter, Buell, Franklin, &c., and build up the shoddy renown of Pope, Fremont, and others? Why has the War Committee exposed the President to the imputation of having divulged the secrets of the camp?—Why did it reveal the fact that the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Halleck, not being sufficient of an Abolitionist, does not possess the full confidence of the President? All these things can have no other tendency than to protract the war, and give the Dis-union Jacobins a chance of becoming rich at the expense of the laboring classes.

We will now tell the people what the Democrats mean to do when they shall have possession of the Government:

1. They will restore the liberty of the press.

2. They will restore freedom of speech.

3. They will restore personal liberty, by restoring the privilege of the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

4. They will re-establish the supremacy of the law, by subjecting the military to the civil authority of the country.

5. They will dismiss the army of provost marshals in the loyal States.

6. They will not allow the military to be drawn up in line at the polls, during a popular election.

7. They will not allow the voters to be bribed or intimidated by Government officials.

8. They will call shoddy contractors, rascally Government agents, and middle men to a strict account, and perhaps make them disgorge some of their *profits*.

9. They will dismiss certain New York Custom House officers who, on a salary of a thousand or twelve hundred dollars *per annum*, keep horses and carriages, and live in brown stone houses.

10. They will stop all arbitrary arrests, and hold the party who have caused them to be made, answerable for their crimes, notwithstanding the unconstitutional bill of indemnity.

11. They will endeavor by these and all other lawful means to restore the Constitution. And, finally,

12. They will use all their power, and all the statesmanship which they can master to their aid, *to restore the Union as it was* before an insane, fanatical party endeavored to carry out the unconstitutional Chicago platform.

Now we call on the Abolitionists to give us *their* platform. Let us see whether they have any thing else in view than to prolong the war beyond the next Presidential election, and use the military—to defeat the Democrats at the ballot-box. Will the people submit to it?—*Age.*

WASHINGTON A "COPPERHEAD."

George Washington was a "Copperhead," according to the Republican definition of that word. If the following extracts from his Farewell Address are not "Copperhead sentiments," we know not what are. At any rate they are Democratic sentiments:

"Indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

The Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts.

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism.

Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free government is destroyed."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1863.

REMOVAL.

The Compiler Office has been removed two doors north of the old location—that is, two doors nearer the Post Office. Our new quarters are much more commodious—more convenient and desirable. We are pleased with the change, and think our friends will be on visiting us.

Our facilities for executing work have been considerably enlarged. With two presses, and an increase of materials generally, we will be enabled to do jobbing more expeditiously than heretofore.

We have incurred some expense in these improvements, which it is hoped those in arrears will not overlook. A little help from them would come very good to us.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The municipal election in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday week, resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy. They elected their candidate for Mayor by 118 majority, in a poll of 20,306 votes, and 20 of the 32 Councilmen by still larger majorities.

Chicago was always one of the *blackest* of black spots in Northern Illinois, and hardly ever failed to give a heavy Republican majority. But the people of that city, like everywhere else, are getting tired of Abolition rule—hence the tremendous reaction in public sentiment all over the Northern and Western States.

☞Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* is disposed to be "snarlish" again. In his last he charges us with "weakening the fealty of our readers to our glorious Union." An infamous falsehood, as he cannot but *know*. Let him *prove* his wanton and defamatory declaration, if he can.

We might retort by asserting, what we *can* prove, that by consorting with the Abolitionists, he has been guilty of that which he lays to our blame. They have for thirty years been disunionists, and he and they are now of the same party—he and they are now trying to decoy the *true* friends of the Union into a "League" the real purpose of which is to hold *political power*, and not the restoration of our glorious Union!

We have protested against the illegal and improper acts of this Administration—protested against them because we believed them detrimental to the interests of the country. But in doing this we have been prompted solely by our love of and veneration for the Union as made by our fathers. God help the people if this Administration is to be considered the "Union!"

☞The Leaguers demand that all who join them pledge themselves to "unconditional loyalty to the Government," by which they mean their own Republican Administration. The freeing of the negroes, and everything else which the Administration has done, or may yet do, is to be swallowed and endorsed without an *if* or an *and*. Was ever a more desperate game to shut up the mouths of the people attempted? But the Jacobins cannot thus succeed. The people will not surrender their freedom without a murmer.

☞The *Sentinel*, in noticing the "Union (alias Abolition) League," invites "all of every *race* and creed, religious or political." Are the darkies to be part and parcel of the "League?" We should infer so from the *Sentinel's* language. The thing promises to be *odorous*, truly.

☞The New York *Herald* seems to think that the so-called "Union Leagues" are making a considerable "mix" in the political world. "A few days ago," it says, "we found John Van Buren abusing Fernando Wood, at a meeting presided over by General Scott, and arranged by the members of a shoddy committee, while the Albany regency on the one hand and the Abolitionists on the other looked down upon the contest, and secretly soliloquised, in the words of Iago:

"Now whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes our gain!"

A Good Suggestion.—The Philadelphia *Journal* proposes that the so-called "Union Leagues," which have been instituted to influence the next Presidential election, &c., under the auspices of the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press*, be called in his honor "Forney Leagues," which will be at least a more honest name than the one they have assumed.

☞"We hope the *Compiler* will persist no longer in such a course."—*Sentinel.*

"On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed"—since he has become National Tax Assessor?

"The Age."—This daily Democratic journal, recently started in Philadelphia, has been considerably enlarged and handsomely improved in its general appearance.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.—Great Loss of Life.—On Monday about noon the steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool for New York, went ashore near Cape Race, Newfoundland, and was totally wrecked. Of four hundred and forty-four persons on board, passengers and crew, it is supposed that about one-half the number were drowned.

☞Eight soldiers imprisoned in Fort Warren, awaiting court-martial, made their escape on Tuesday night, but were all drowned, probably in consequence of the upsetting of their boat.

☞The butternuts are willing to fight for Uncle Sam, but they are not inclined quite so much for Uncle Sambo.

SENATOR COWAN.

We commend the following extract from a speech of Senator Cowan, recently delivered in the U. S. Senate, to the consideration of those intolerant, proscriptive bigots hereabouts who are in the habit of denouncing Democrats as traitors. Let them learn wisdom from the words of a Statesman.—He said:

"Now, it seems to me that if we of the dominant party were more tolerant of the Opposition, and instead of taking pains to insult their beliefs and misrepresenting their opinions, should carefully avoid any allusion to them whatever, we would soon disarm that Opposition. I have been from the first of opinion that the introduction of any measure, no matter how important it might appear to be in the eyes of its friends, calculated to provoke the hostility of the Democratic party and incite to opposition, was mischievous to the highest degree, and that all we might gain by such a measure would be nothing compared with what we should lose by arousing it to resist it.—Their harmonious co-operation with us in the prosecution of the war is worth more to the country a thousand times over than any measure we could propose, and which would tend to alienate them from us.

Is there any man living to day, who loves his country better than his own hobby, who would not be willing and ready to give up all the causes of difference with that great party, composing one-half of our people, for the sake of insuring its hearty and cheerful co-operation with us in carrying on the war? Sir, I had rather have the moral and material aid of the Democratic party in this war than all the legislative projects that could be hatched in the brains of a Congress composed entirely of reformers. *One kindly pulsation of its great heart and one sturdy stroke of its mighty arm would do more to put down the rebellion than all the laws we could possibly pass.* I would carefully yield all my preconceived notions at any time to secure its aid in this extremity, and with its aid I believe the unity of the Republic would soon be restored and the old flag afloat everywhere; still more the assurance of safety and protection than it ever was. I would respect the traditions of that party and deal tenderly with its likes and dislikes, and surely under no circumstances would I offend it when it could be avoided."

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

There need be no misunderstanding with regard to the position of the Democracy in this war, and all canting of the Republican press, all interpolations and suppressions with which they seek to change the tenor of Democratic speeches, cannot alter it.—The Democracy are in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. They are willing to fight for them, and have done so. They are willing to sacrifice all they possess for their maintenance, and have given proof of their liberality in the manner in which they have responded to the numerous calls of the Government. They do not feel a sympathy with a war for the abolition of slavery. They do not affiliate with the administration—nor do they sanction its violations of the Constitution. The stand the Democrats have taken is for the Union and the Constitution, and it admits of no misconstruction. Not all the traitors in the South nor their Abolition *confreres* in the North can swerve us from our purpose.—We have a right to criticise the administration and we shall exercise it. And so long as fanatics and ultraists are permitted to shape the destinies of the Republic, just so long shall we denounce and condemn such a mistaken and fatal policy.

☞The Abolition party, alarmed by the October and November elections, changed its name and assumed a pretence of loyalty. Hence came Loyal Leagues. The Abolition leaders have ridden the negro to death.—All their hopes had been staked upon the emancipation proclamation, and, when that failed, they dishonored their promises, disavowed their predictions, and, like dishonest bankrupts, attempted to conduct their business under another sign. A scrutiny of the names of the originators of the Loyal Leagues will show that they are the same men who engineered the Abolition party. Negro worshippers professing loyalty are like wolves in sheep's clothing and cannot be trusted. A few good and true men have undoubtedly been inveigled into Loyal Leagues, by the pretences of loyalty and professions of no-partyism so abundantly made by Greely, Opdyke and Company; but day by day these pretences are more apparent, and these professions weaker, and the real purpose of the Leagues will soon be officially acknowledged, as it has been already unofficially acknowledged by the Chevalier Forney, in his declaration that the Leagues could elect a President in 1864.—*N. Y. Herald.*

How the Secret Service Money Goes.—It is stated that $40,000 in gold was sent from the secret service fund of the War Department at Washington, to Governor Morton, of Indiana, to enable him to carry on the State Government, for which the State Legislature failed to appropriate funds, owing to factious feuds of members."—*National Intelligencer.*

Everybody who is acquainted with the exalted reputation of the *Intelligencer*, knows that it would make no assertion such as the the above, without good authority. But Indiana is not the only State where the Administration has used the Nation's money as a means of aiding Republican designs.—We are reliably informed that funds were drawn directly out of the Government Treasury to assist in carrying the Connecticut and Rhode Island elections, and the fact has never been denied at least by the Republican papers, though explicitly charged upon the Administration. In conversation with a leading Republican, a few days ago, he boldly defended these acts, on the assumption that the Democrats were as great enemies to the nation as the rebels and that the Adminirtration was as much to use the public means for the putting down of one as the other! Such is the intensity of Abolition malice and fanaticism, that we doubt not two-thirds of the party would agree with this individual.—*Erie Observer.*

The Great Mass Meeting of Freemen at Reading.—There was an immense gathering of freemen at the old citadel of liberty—Reading—to express the views and feelings of the unterrified Democracy of old Berks. The crowd was immense, though no effort was made to attract the multitude. There was neither drum nor fife, fire works nor rockets: but a simple announcement in the papers that the Democrats, not intimidated by the Jacobin Leagues, meant to have "a talk," and thousands at once answered the call.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in old Berks, and convinced us of the fact that the interior of the State is even bolder than Philadelphia in the expression of its opinions, and that to whatever means the minions of the Administration may resort to check liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and the vote by ballot, they cannot subjugate the independent yeomanry of the country.—*Age.*

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

We, who had thought ourselves proof against amazement at any occurrence, confess that something *has* happened which *does* astonish us. Can anybody tell us what ails Colonel McClure? Is he affected with a softening of the brain? Is he clean out of his wits, stark mad, or only "on the rampage?" He made a speech to the Union League of Chambersburg on Tuesday evening last (21st,) which we have not seen, but of which the *Valley Spirit* says:

"We cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that his speech was a most remarkable one to be delivered by a Republican speaker at a Republican meeting. He commenced by administering a powerful rebuke to his partisan friends for stigmatizing as 'traitors' all who disagreed with them in politics. These men had gone from our midst side by side with Republicans, their blood was shed upon every battle field, their dead bodies had been carried through our streets, followed by a whole community in tears and sorrow. 'These men are not traitors,' said the Colonel, 'and you know it.' He then spoke of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was not prepared to say he would have issued it, had he been in Mr. Lincoln's position, and he now declared that if it stood in the way of the restoration of the Union it ought to fall, that the Republic may live. The most remarkable feature of the speech was that it did not endorse a single measure of the administration, while the speaker concluded with the significant declaration that he considered his first duty due to his country, and would follow that duty, *though it might lead him into a different path from that in which he had heretofore traveled.*"

If such sentiments were really uttered before a Union League by Col. McClure, we can only repeat the question, "What's in the wind?" We so seldom hear anything sensible or patriotic from that quarter that surprise is natural. Let us hope that light is dawning where we least expected to see it, and that our beloved country, although in great peril, will yet be saved, the Constitution reinstated and the Union restored.—*Patriot & Union.*

REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

The joint responsibility of the Republican party with the southern secessionists for the existence of the war is a fact of such broad notoriety that the squirming sophistry by which the Republicans strive to clear themselves is only an exhibition of their extreme soreness. In their chicaning self-exculpations they are careful not to go further back than the winter of 1861; which is much as if a miscreant who had cut a lake schooner from her moorings and sent her into the rapids above Niagara should insist on confining the discussion of his responsibility to the question whether he had attempted to arrest the vessel in the rapids, when it was about to plunge over the cataract. Who was it that *began* the anti-slavery agitation in 1836? Who was it that flooded Congress with abolition petitions, and the mails with abolition documents, under color of the right of petition and the right of free printing? Who was it that ran the underground railroad? Who was it that got up the Anthony Burns riot in Boston, and the Jerry rescue at Syracuse; that raised a mob in every city and village where attempts were made to restore fugitives to their masters? Who was it that promulgated the "higher law" and proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict?" Who was it that caused the whole country to ring with denunciations of Daniel Webster for his patriotic speech of the 7th of March, 1850, and strained every nerve to thwart Henry Clay in the last great effort of his life to exorcise the Abolition demon? Who was it that scorned and spat upon the Compromise of 1850, and declared that the slavery agitation which that Compromise declared settled, should never die out till the fugitive slave act was taken off the statute book?—Who was it that kept making speeches and presenting petitions in Congress for its repeal? Who passed the personal liberty bills to nullify it? Who mourned old John Brown as a martyr, and impiously compared the gallows on which he met a felon's fate to the cross of Calvary? Was it not the very same persons that have since made the hills vocal with a song which figuratively describes the war by saying that "his soul is marching on?"

True, southern scoundrels and demagogues have long plotted the dissolution of the Union, but they would have been powerless without this Abolition aid. Their whole stock in trade was furnished by the Abolitionists. These fanatics supplied the fuel with which the secession demagogues set the South in a blaze. The northern and the southern zealots were, as Colonel Benton said, as necessary to each other as the two halves of a pair of shears. Neither could have cut the Union in two without the aid of the other. The Abolitionists were constantly warned that their agitation would result is disunion, but they laughed the idea to scorn. When they wanted to make those who entertained this fear contemptible they dubbed them "doughfaces;" if they wished to render them simply ridiculous they jeered at them as "Union-savers." That the Union could ever be dissolved or that any serious attempt would ever be made to dissolve it was an idea which they were never weary of scouting as on a par with the Millerite predictions of the approaching end of the world. They would not be deterred by it, not they, from exasperating the over-sensitive slaveholders in every possible way. Stand forth, ye agitators, and behold the blood upon your hands! The pitying heavens will never weep rain enough to wash them clean.—*World.*

THE SPY SYSTEM.

Under Abolition rule we are fast falling into all the vilest, most repulsive and dangerous practices of despotism. A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, a full blooded Abolitionist, of course, writes as follows:

"The time has come, and this is the place for Committees of Safety, whose business it shall be to watch spies and sympathizers. * * * Union Leagues are well enough but they are not, *as at present organized, thorough enough.* * * * In every township a Committee of Safety is needed. * * * Their duties would be those of *voluntary aids to the Provost Marshals, to furnish lists, and keep watch of suspicious persons,*" &c., &c.

To which the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* replies:

"Listen to the Austrian spy! this fellow, who proposes a gang of sneaks, who will go prowling about peoples' bed-rooms to hear *suspicious* talk; this Abolition Titus Oates, who proposes an organized gang of slimy hangerson in society. Let them organize their Sneaking Committees, and every honest citizen will provide himself with a good cowhide, and if he catches one of these whelps sneaking into his private apartments he will flay him out of his boots."

Africans vs. Dutchmen.—On Saturday we overheard an exciting discussion between an Abolitionist and a Democrat, on the bill now before the Legislature to prevent the emigration of negroes into this State. In the course of the discussion the Abolitionist remarked: "I would as soon be an African as some Dutchmen I have seen." The Abolitionists generally entertain a higher regard for niggers than they do for our German and Irish citizens.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

☞Election for County Superintendent to-day.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

SUFFOLK, VA., April 26, 1863.

FRIEND STAHLE:—When I closed my last to you, just one week ago, every thing was quiet, except an occasional shot from the sharp shooters on our west. The pickets on our front became quite friendly. They exchanged papers pretty regularly and made a mutual agreement not to fire unless one party or the other advanced. This sensible and humane practice has been strictly adhered to ever since by both parties, and picketing on our front has been rather pleasant than otherwise. About noon two expeditions were fitted out, one of 5,000 men, under Col. Foster, were to attack the enemy, on the Edenton road, the other of 600, under Col. Buehler, were to make a feint on the Sommerton road, so as to keep the enemy from uniting against Foster. Owing to the activity of the enemy along the Nansemond, the expeditions were postponed. The rebels had planted a battery on the West Branch which almost blockaded the river, rendering it very dangerous for our gunboats to pass up or down. An expedition was gotten up under Gen. Getty to storm and take if possible the battery. The gunboats opened a brisk fire so as to divert their attention whilst two Regiments—the 89th New York and the 8th Connecticut—crossed the river. They surrounded and took the battery with 134 prisoners. The surprise was so complete that we only lost about a dozen men in all. The prisoners say they captured the guns on the Peninsula, and pretended to console themselves with the idea that Uncle Sam had only gotten his own back again. However that is, we have the battery and they are minus one. It is regarded as rather a brilliant affair and opened up the Nansemond to the passage of our gunboats.

The following days, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, were remarkably quiet. Nothing occurred to break the monotony except a visit by Gens. Halleck and Dix, who spent an hour or two in our town.

Friday, at one o'clock, the expeditions, which were to have gone on the previous Sunday, were put on the march on the respective roads. The expedition under Col. Foster advanced on the Edenton road several miles, and after a brisk fight drove the enemy from their first line of intrenchments, capturing 7 prisoners. Our troops pursued them for several miles under their gallant commander, Col. R. S. Foster, who was ever conspicuous in the thickest of the fight, driving them into their second line of defence, and were just about attacking them when an order came from Gen. Peck to retreat. They returned to camp in the evening in good order and high spirits; our loss strange to say was only 27 in killed, wounded and missing.

The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained.

Col. Buehler at the same time advanced on the Sommerton road, with detachments from the 165th and 166th Pa. and 6th Mass. Regiments—630 men in all—with two sections of artillery and one company of cavalry. Four companies advanced on each side of the road as skirmishers, whilst the artillery opened on a house in which the enemy were stationed. They were soon driven from the house, but our force was not sufficient to charge their rifle pits, and after a pretty sharp skirmish they retreated out of range of their muskets. The artillery kept up a moderate fire, so as to let them know we were still about, the object being, as I said before, only to make a feint, to keep them from falling too heavily on Foster. With all our fire we never got an answer with artillery; nor would they discharge their muskets until our boys were within short range. Their object evidently was to draw us into some trap.—The men behaved very well, and if it had been ordered would have charged on their rifle pits. But it would have been a needless expense of life, as the object of the expedition was just as well accomplished without it. Our forces returned to camp about sundown. The casualties were as follows:

Private Foot, 6th Mass., wounded slightly in the hip.

Capt. Henry Shaeffer, Co. C, 166th P. M., wounded slightly in the hand.

Private Anthony Creager, Co. A, 166th P. M., wounded in breast and hand.

Private Reuben Fiohr, Co. A, 165th P. M., wounded in arm.

Corp. Emanuel Sipe, Co. A, 166th P. M., wounded in arm.

Private John A. Stair, Co. A, 166th P. M., wounded in leg.

Private George Spangler, Co. C, 166th P. M., wounded in abdomen.

Private Levi Rawhouser, Co. C, 166th P. M., wounded in head.

Private George Noll, Co. C, 166th P. M., missing.

Private George Weismantle, Co. F, 165th P. M., wounded in head.*

Private Abraham Harner, Co. F, 165th P. M., wounded in arm.

Private Aloysious Noel, Co. F, 165th P. M., wounded in ankle.

Private Edward Gochenour, Co. F, 165th P. M., wounded in hand.

Private Isaac N. McClain, Co. E, 165th P. M., wounded in thigh.

*Weismantle has since died. The rest, so far as heard from, are doing well.

Nothing of any consequence has occurred since up to this Sunday evening. Expect to hear again from BIGGS.

☞The letter which our correspondent addressed to us a week previous to this one never reached us, which we regret. It was no doubt interesting, as all his letters are. We hope to hear from him more frequently.

We have received other letters from Suffolk, but they contain nothing except what is embraced in the letter of "Biggs."—ED. COMPILER.

UNCONDITIONAL WAR MEN.

We like the men who never say die—who go for the Union now and forever—who will never consent that the South shall go. But there is a class of unconditional war men which we are not in love with. They are described in the following spicy paragraph from the New Haven *Courier*, a Republican paper. There is a world of truth in what this honest Republican journal says of these villains:

Contractors have carried on the war.—The blood of our men, the graves of the wounded, the tears of the orphan and the wail of the widow, have been coined into money. * * They have swindled the Government out of hundreds of millions.—They have piled fortune on fortune, and as a distinguished officer at Washington writes us, all the operations of this war are managed by political swindlers.

☞The correspondents say Old Abe was grotesquely funny during the recent review. He dined with Fighting Joe, and kept the table in a roar with his humorous sallies.—*Boston Post.*

Several thousand poor fellows had gone to their "gory beds," but a short distance from where the President was, only a few month before; and yet he could be "funny."

Our public debt is swelling up at the rate of two millions a day, and crushing taxation stares the people in the face; and yet Mr. Lincoln can be "funny."

Half a million rebels are in arms striving to break up this hallowed Union, with the encouragement of all the European governments; and yet the President can be "funny."

Two hundred thousand brave men have found untimely graves, through the follies of the Administration, and five times that many are clothed in mourning, for fathers, brothers, husbands, sons or friends; and yet Mr. Lincoln is "funny."

What a "funny" man he must be!—*Erie Observer.*

WAR NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, has arrived with the following important advices:

On the night of the 17th inst. Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermillion bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but they were driven from their position, after a hard fight, with considerable loss on both sides.

Some 1,600 prisoners had been brought into Franklin; captures of whole companies being made at a time. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into our hands, and two large gunboats and the Diana were included in the destruction. It was expected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th and occupy it.

Our fleet have reduced La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county, or all captured.

Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms were captured. Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously, and reached Franklin on the 15th.

☞The various exciting rumors of Confederate movements in Western Virginia which have been in circulation for some days past have at last taken a definite shape, and we now present such information as was received in this city up to a late hour last night. It appears that the movement is made by a body of cavalry or mounted infantry, under the command, it is supposed, of General Jones. Beverly, in Randolph county, fifty miles north of Grafton, was attacked on Thursday last. This was when the Federal authorities were first apprised of the raid. From Beverly they moved north to Rowlesburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and thence east to Oakland, which was held for a day. Moving around Rowlesburg they next approached Grafton, the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northwestern Virginia Railways, and were repulsed by the Federal troops stationed there. At last accounts a portion of the force was supposed to be moving towards Wheeling, a bridge at Mannington, fifty miles distant, having been destroyed. It was also reported that some of the cavalry had appeared at Morgantown, in Monongahela county, seven miles south of the Pennsylvania line, out nothing is definitely known of their exact whereabouts. Besides the bridge destroyed, above mentioned, another on the Baltimore and Ohio road was burnt by the Confederates, and one on the Northwestern by the Federals. It is not known what other damage had been done to the road.—*Balt. Sun of Wednesday.*

☞It is again reported that the Confederates are to invade Kentucky. It is now stated that General Pegram is in command, and that the army has been largely reinforced. The movement, it is expected, would be made by crossing the Cumberland river and entering the State by the way of Mill Springs.

☞It is reported that Hooker's army advanced on Monday. Heavy fighting was expected.

☞The rebel raid into Western Virginia turns out to have been composed of only a few hundred men. Excitement concerning it is abating.

☞There is nothing new from Suffolk.

DENY IT WHO DARE.

We assert, and we challenge any Abolition paper or politician to prove the contrary, that no prominent Democrat in the North has ever proposed a separation of the States, or a cessation of the war on the basis of dissolution; and that the only members of either party who have urged the breaking up of the Union, have been Republicans,—such for instance as Mr. Conway, of Kansas, who offered a resolution in Congress recognizing the independence of the South; or Mr. Greeley, who declared that if at the expiration of three months, from April 22d, "a serious impression had not been made on the rebels," we should "bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace," or Messrs. Sumner, Phillips, and Stevens, who announce plainly that they "want no Union, unless slavery is voted out of it." Will any Royal Leaguer accept the challenge? We offer the use of our own columns to whoever may choose to undertake it.—*Erie Observer.*

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

A Connecticut man who went into the League and came out again, relates his subsequent experience in the Hartford *Times*. He says he went in because the League was claimed to be a Union machine. He found it thoroughly Abolition, instead, and left. A committee of the brethren subsequently waited upon him, when he told them that he would have nothing to do with the concern: they told him he was a "marked man." The writer proceeds:

A meeting of this League was then called, and the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That we exclude ——— (using my name,) from this Union League, and that we withdraw from him all patronage in business and all social correspondence."

The next morning the simple-minded citizen who had for a long time furnished my family with milk, gave me notice that he would furnish my family with no more. Why not? I asked. He replied "*I have taken a solemn oath not to sell, buy, or converse with a man who has voted as you have voted.*" So I settled up with the milkman. Since then a friend has sent to my house a gallon of milk, which was conveyed a distance of nine miles. Another friend has offered me the free use of a good cow. I am well supplied. But the milkman has lost customers, on account of his foolish act, who took the milk of nine cows, and he is put to the trouble of looking up new customers.

☞The daily *Times*, oblivious to the lessons of the past, calls for a suspension of all party action until the war closes and the Union is restored. No, Mr. *Times*, that course of proceeding has been tried, and it will not work. There was no party, or practically none, for the first eighteen months of the war, and see what came of it. Arbitrary arrests, suppression of newspapers, unbridled exercise of power, administrative weakness, fanaticism in high places, failure in the field, and corruption in all the departments of the Government. The American people have had quite enough of this, and hereafter there must be an opposition party—not, of course, to embarrass the progress of the war, but to keep the government on the right track, to oppose abuses, and sternly hold the military powers to their vast responsibilities. In the great wars of England against Napolean there was an active opposition the whole time, and it detracted nothing from the vigor of the British cabinet or their generals in the field. We have had quite enough of this nonsense of no-partyism.—*World.*

LATE ELECTIONS.

The-Abolition-Republican-Union-Leaguers have affected to be quite merry over a few telegraphic reports of victories obtained in Ohio and other places. But as reports die away and the truth comes in, they are mute as can be. The fact is that the Democrats have gained immensely in Minnesota, Indiana, and Ohio, over the previous elections. All these may be set down certain for the Democracy in the coming struggle for free institutions and a Democratic President.

☞A Michigan soldier who was accused of stealing a rebel's goose, said that he found the bird hissing at the American flag and arrested it for treason.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

BROUGHT HOME.—The body of George Weismantle, of this vicinity, who was killed on Friday week, near Suffolk, Va., was brought home on Monday for interment. He belonged to Capt. Gilliland's company, of the 165th Regiment, P. M., Col. Buehler, and was killed in the heavy skirmishing in which the Regiment was engaged on that day. Mr. Weismantle only survived a few hours after he was shot. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery on Tuesday with military honors.—An escort of soldiers under command of Sergeant Jerome Martin, of the 87th Regiment, turned out on the occasion. He leaves a family who were dependent upon him for support.

BRIEN'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.—We are to have an exhibition here on Monday, the 11th instant, that is represented as being one of uncommon merit. The management is under the *control of a lady*, an evidence that the entertainments are at least refined. The Lancaster Intelligencer remarks in regard to this Circus:

"One of the most extensive and novel Equestrian establishments of the age, will exhibit here on Friday next, May 8. The outfit is new and very complete, while the artistic arrangements are under the supervision of a lady, Mrs. Charles Warner, formerly the legal consort of the famous Dan Rice. Miss Libbie Rice, her daughter, will be presented in a very pleasing manage performance. Mr. Harry Whitby, of Lancaster, occupies an important position.—He is Equestrian Director, and has engaged to furnish the services of his talented family, and to perform several of his trained blooded horses. The Leading Clown is Wm. Kennedy, a good talker and fine singer. We would recommend our readers to read this advertisement, which gives the most implicit particulars. A good Circus will not come amiss to our amusement loving people."

☞Any quantity of new Goods at Codori & Gillespie's.

A large stock of new Clothing, &c., at Goldman's.

☞We have frequent orders for the *Compiler* from the army, and a goodly number of copies go there. Soldiers write us, "Send the *Compiler*. We are tired of the humbuggery and claptrap of the Abolition papers. We want the truth." Many of our patrons, when done reading their papers, should send them to our boys in the army. It would be esteemed a favor by them, we doubt not.

☞Republican demagogue leaders and editors, who, previous to the breaking out of the war, shouted "Let the South go!" and got up and signed petitions in opposition to the Crittenden Compromise, the adoption of which by a Republican Congress would have arranged our national difficulties without the loss of a single life or a single dollar, now invoke the halter around the necks of Democrats, for no other crime than that of differing from them in *politics!* Let these Jacobins beware! They are handling edge tools!—They may play with the passions of the people until *the consequences recoil upon their own heads.*

We are for peace and order in the community, and shall use all our feeble efforts to keep back the bloody wave of fanaticism that is ready to break over us, at the instigation of these "stay-at-home" blusterers and fanatics. But if it does come, conservative men should meet it prudently, but with firm and unyielding purpose, as becomes citizens of a free country, who know their rights and their power.

☞McClellan is still the idol of the Army, in spite of the Congressional Report. It is related that as the troops were marching off, after the recent Presidential review, one of the officers of Hooker's staff called for "Three cheers for President Lincoln," which were given, and were followed by a call from the ranks for "Three cheers for Little Mac," to which the response was deafening.

Special Notices.

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 26, 1863.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

The Viper Stinging Itself.—When we see Abolitionists raging and foaming about Democrats wearing butternut emblems of "two hearts united in one" and copperheads of "Liberty," we are reminded of the viper in the circle of fire stinging itself to death.

Who applied the "butternut" and "copperhead" designation to the Democrats? Not the Democrats themselves, most assuredly. It was these black (*snake*) Republicans, and the Democrats instead of getting mad at the intended blackguard terms, took it in good humor by turning it off as a good joke, and then the *black* snakes got "all fired riley" at their own villainous acts! That's the true story.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 37 to 6 75
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 65
Red Wheat	1 50 to 1 52
Corn	85
Rye	90
Oats	70
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed	2 75
Plaster of Paris	12 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 45
Pork	6 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 12
Wheat	1 65 to 2 00
Rye	1 05 to 1 10
Corn	90 to 93
Oats	80 to 84
Clover Seed	5 50 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	8 50 to 13 50
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 8 00
Hay	21 00 to 22 50
Whiskey	44 to 45
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	92 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 50
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 53 to 1 55
Rye	95
Corn	85
Oats	75
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

At the residence of Cyrus Griest, on 6th day, (Thursday,) 30th of 4th month, (April,) by Friends' ceremony, CHARLES J. TYSON, of Gettysburg, to MARIA E. GRIEST, of Menallen township.

At Pleasant Hill, Champaigne county, Ohio, on the 9th ult., by Rev. B. W. Gehman, Mr. NICHOLAS WIERMAN to Miss ELLEN, youngest daughter of Esquire John Hinton.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 27th ult., Mr. JACOB SCHWARTZ, of Mountjoy township, aged 53 years 2 months and 6 days.

On the 25th ult., Mr. JOHN LOWER, of Butler township, aged 91 years and 2 days.

On Wednesday last, Miss ELIZA E., daughter of Mr. Abraham Scott, of this borough, in the 22d year of her age.

On the 13th ult., at her residence, near the Upper Bermudian Church, Huntington township, MARGARET BOWER, in the 82d year of her age.

On the 16th of April, in Cumberland township, JANETTA HANNA, aged about 79 years.

On the 19th, in the same township, JACOB ZINK, aged about 78 years.

On the 25th, in the same township, SOLOMON YOUNG, aged about 90 years.

On the 28th, in the same township, ELIZABETH PASS, aged about 30 years.

In Cumberland township, on the 16th ult., of scarlet fever, PETER JEREMIAH GLOSSER, son of Peter and Sarah Glosser, aged 4 years and 5 days.

On the 24th ult., WILLIS ANDERSON, son of Jacob Bollinger, of Butler township, aged 1 year 6 months and 13 days.

To Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Adams co., until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of MAY inst., for building a Covered Wooden BRIDGE across Swift Run, on the road leading from Carlisle to the York and Gettysburg Turnpike. The Bridge is to be built after the style of "Burr's Patent," one span, 75 feet long.

☞Plans and specifications for the bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid, on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. Walter, Clerk to the Commissioners.

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
May 4, 1863. td

Green Grocery.

THE undersigned has opened a GROCERY STORE in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, where he offers COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c., &c., of all qualities, at the lowest living profits. He also receives regularly, every week, a general assortment of VEGETABLES, nice and fresh, from the city markets. Also FRESH AND SALT FISH!

Give me a call. I intend to do business so as to deserve success. My entire care and attention will be bestowed upon it.

JEROME WALTER.

May 4, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, SUSANNAH FICKES, absents herself from my bed and board without any just cause, this is to warn all persons from trusting her anything on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. I desire her to her! at home. JACOB FICKES.

Huntington tp., May 4, 1863. 3t*

The Great Secret

FOUND OUT.—I can tell you all now where they meet. It is in York street, No. 113, right opposite the Bank, and the reason is this: the undersigned has just received from the city a very fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, for both ladies and gentlemen, as follows: For the ladies, Shakers, Gloves, Stockings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fans, Perfumery, of all kinds, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Hats, and in fact almost anything else in the toilet way; Combs, Hair Pins, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and numerous other articles.

Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, at the following prices: first rate Linen Pants at $2, good Summer Vests at 75 cts., and other clothing at the same rates. Summer Hats cheaper than any other house in the town, both for boys and men. Having purchased a lot at auction, he can sell them at prices which will make almost any one buy; and also many other goods, such as Forks, Fork Handles, Shovels and Handles, Ropes, Twines, Brushes, Brooms, Queensware and Glass ditto, GROCERIES, and Spices of all kinds, Soaps of all kinds, Essences of all kinds, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, and in fact almost anything you would calculate to find in a Notion Store, all very cheap for cash. Don't forget the place. You that have been there bring those that have not been initiated yet. There is room for all of them, at No. 113, opposite the Bank, in York street. H. G. CARR, Agent.

May 4, 1863.

Children's Clothing.

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE, at the store of GEO. ANROLD. Ladies will please call and see them. [April 27, 1863. tf

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.

April 6, 1863. tf

Wall Paper!

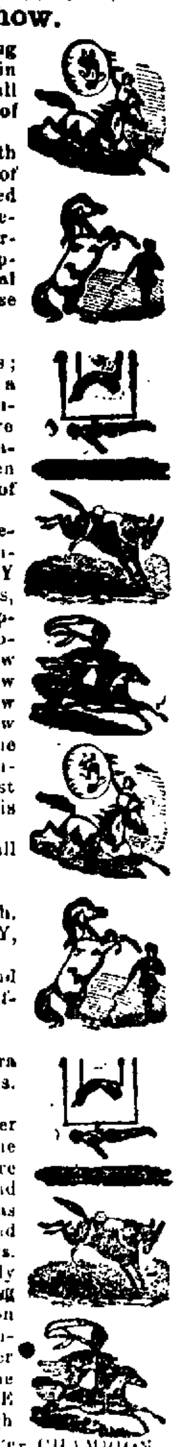
A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at McILHENY'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SHAKERS, the nicest and best assortment in town, at McILHENY'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Brien's National Circus and Model Show.



A combination comprising all that is excellent in the equestrian profession; all that is novel in the school of Gymnastics.

A GENUINE CIRCUS with all the Standard Features of the legitimate Arena, blended with all the modern improvements and Acquisitions, furnished by ambition, close application and the practical workings of those artists whose motto is "EXCELSIOR." More Blooded Trained Horses; a fairer selection of Ponies; a better assortment of Performing Mules, and other rare Specimens of Animated Nature than have ever been brought before the notice of the community.

Superiority in every department! The company consisting of at least FORTY PERFORMERS. Equestrians, Gymnasts, Voltigeurs, Leapers, Dancers, Acrobats, Vocalists and Musicians. New Wagons, New Carriages, New Canvass, New Dresses, New Harness, New Costumes, New Seats, New Appointments, the whole forming an establishment paramount to the finest ever formed either in this country or Europe.

This great Model Show will exhibit at
York, on Friday, May 8th.
Hanover, Saturday, May 9th.
GETTYSBURG, MONDAY, MAY 11th.

Performance Afternoon and Night at 2 o'clock and half-past seven, P. M.

ADMISSION—25 cents.

No Half Price—No Extra Charge for choice of places. Seats for Every Body.

The management, in order to give eclat and tone to the establishment, and to ensure for it the countenance and support of the Ladies, has engaged that estimable and popular Equestrienne, Mrs. CHAS WARNER, formerly MRS. DAN RICE, who will assume the position of directress of the performances, and introduce in her Superb Manage Exercises the famous BLIND WHITE HORSE SURRY, and the high strung, but intelligent charger CHAMPION.

MISS LIBBIE RICE

will also appear in a propemonde capacity and introduce her sprightly young palfrey, SPRING VIOLET.

THE WHITBY FAMILY,

with their great stock of Educated Ponies and Horses are also associated with the "Model Show," and will contribute their abilities and property to strengthen the attractions and enhance the interest of the exhibition.

MR. HARRY WHITBY,

as Equestrian Manager, will present his choice stallion "HAWK EYE STATE," the Arabian steed "DUCROW," and the twin ponies, "APOLLO and ADONIS."

MISS ELVIRA,

the youthful Equestrienne, will ride her elegantly conceived and faithfully portrayed Oriental Act entitled the "Penitent Maiden at the Mosque of Omar."

CHARLES REED,

the Retro-Equestrian, formerly the principal Artiste in "Dan Rice's Great Show," and known as the "Sensational Rider" and impersonator of the mysterious female, ELLA ZOYARA, will execute his "Daring Somersault Act."

THE BROTHERS CONRAD,

William and Charles, who rank as first class artistes, are also engaged in order to render the "Gymnastic department" far superior to all precedents. Among the successful feats achieved by these performers are the "Horizontal Bar Exercises," "The Aerial Orts," "The Pillar of Bacchus," "Views of East India Manipulation and Dexterity," and the startling execution of the "Flying Globe on Horseback."

MAST. JOHN WHITBY,

the intrepid horseman and bold rider, will appear as the "Inspired Hurdle Leaper."

MR. WILLIAM KENNEDY,

"The Great Talking and Singing Clown" recognized and acknowledged as the most acceptable Man of Humor who ever assumed a motley attire, will occupy a prominent position in the department of fun—assisted by that ready conversationalist and refined gentleman FRANK WHITTAKER, the paragon of ring masters.

MR. GEORGE DARIOUS

the renowned Man Monkey.

M. C. KING, the Champion Leaper.

Mr. J. Glenroy, Mr. Percival, Mr. C. Ritter, Mr. George Cooke, Mr. John Clarke, Mr. Leonard, Mr. J. Blake, Mr. Haskins, Mad. Margarette, Miss E Whitby

Miss Lizzie and Mad'lle Isabel, together with many other persons of ability and distinction, will participate in the Spectacles, Entrees and Pantomimes.

In order to vary the entertainment the Two Comic Mules "Cunning" and "Contraband" will be introduced by their trainer, and an opportunity offered to any man or boy to gain fame, and a reward of Ten Dollars, by riding "Cunning" Three Times Around the Circle without falling off.

A grand procession, consisting of the Band Chariot, Britner's Keystone Cornet Band, all the wagons, horses, ponies and mules will be given each morning at 10½ o'clock, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the extent, force and superiority of Brien's National Circus and Model Show.

CHARLES H. CASTLE, Agent.
Dr. R. P. Jones, Director of Publication.
Charles Warner, Treasurer.
May 4, 1863. 1t

Ladies' Fair,

AT NEW OXFORD.—The Ladies connected with St. Mary's Church, in New Oxford, Adams county, intend holding a Fair, in that place, to commence on the 19th of MAY next, and continue five days, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt on the Church. On Saturday, (the last day,) a SPLENDID DINNER will be served, after which the articles remaining on hand will be disposed of AT AUCTION.

The largest preparations are being made for the Fair, and it is expected that the variety of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES to be offered will be large and attractive, and calculated to please all visitors. It is hoped that the public will extend a generous patronage, the object being a most praiseworthy one.—Liberal arrangements will be made with the Gettysburg Railroad Company to convey persons to and from the Fair.

April 27, 1863. td

1863. Spring Millinery. 1863.

MISS McCREARY invites Ladies to call and see her new assortment of Spring and Summer HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS, which are of the latest styles, and being purchased for cash will be sold at reasonable prices.

She is also prepared to Bleach and Press Bonnets and Hats at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

April 27, 1863. 2m

Millinery in New Oxford.

MISS E. WOODS, formerly of Baltimore, having located in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., in the house occupied by Dr. Hall, in Hanover street, will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its branches—will keep on hand BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage. [April 27, 1863. 3m

Dividend.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company have declared a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the capital stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

GEO. SWOPE,
Apr. 27, 1863. Assistant Treasurer.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Valuable Nursery Trees

AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at Public Sale, at the late residence of JOHN KING, deceased, in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., about one mile north of Arendtsville, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, the valuable Nursery of said deceased, consisting of about 100,000 TREES, APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY, PEAR, APRICOT, QUINCE, &c.—The Trees are of choice fruit, of one, two and three years' growth and upwards, healthy, thriving and in good condition, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given and terms made known by

JACOB F. LOWER, Ex'r.
April 27, 1863. ts

Drainage Pipes.

THE undersigned has now on hand, and continues to manufacture, large quantities of EARTHEN DRAINAGE PIPES, which he offers to furnish and lay at 7 cents per foot. For the draining of cellars, &c., nothing better can be used. They have been tried in different parts of the county, with entire success. His manufactory is near Lilly's Mill, in Oxford township Post office address, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

Specimens of the Pipes can be seen at Peter Hoffman's, in Gettysburg.

April 27, 1863. JOHN BECKMAN.

Notice.

REV. E. H. HOFFHEINS'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, late of Berwick bor., Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN A. HOFFHEINS, Adm'r.
April 27, 1863. 6t

Notice.

MARGARET BOWER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Margaret Bower, late of Huntington twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL BOWER.
April 27, 1863. 6t Executor.

Notice.

MOSES FICKES'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Moses Fickes, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN FICKES, Adm'r.
April 13, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

JOHN LEFFELMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Leffelman, late of Franklin twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KNOUSE, Adm'r.
April 27, 1863. 6t

Notice.

THE Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Michael Hoffman, Administrator of Levi Hoffman, late of Latimore township, deceased, to and among creditors and parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of M. & W. McClean, in Gettysburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

MOSES McCLEAN, Auditor.
April 27, 1863. td

Notice.

THE first and final account of Abraham Krise, Committee of the person and estate of Joseph Hunter, (lunatic,) now deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 27, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE fourth account of Dr. John Abl, Committee of the person and estate of George Bittinger, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 20, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE first and final account of Jacob Benner, Assignee of the estate and effects of Ludwick Essick, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 20, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second account of Robert McCurdy, Sequestrator of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 20, 1863. 4t*

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING, ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 16, 1862. 1y

Special Notice.

I have adopted this method to inform those indebted to me that I need money. It is hoped they will call as early as possible and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing for years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on them for money and will therefore expect a prompt response.
March 16, 1863. F. B. PICKING.

Attention, Dragoons!

YOU will meet for parade on the Second Saturday of MAY, (9th,) in Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Every member is requested to be present, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

A. H. McCREARY, Captain.
April 27, 1863.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations. Loan day, Wednesday. [Apr. 6, 1863. tf

NECK TIES.—A beautiful assortment at McILHENY'S.

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB SHEADS.
Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. tc*

County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. JACOB TROXEL.
Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. CARR will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for CLERK OF THE COURTS. Should he be successful, he pledges himself to use every proper exertion for election. [May 4, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.
Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.
Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JAMES J. FINK.
Oxford tp., April 20, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. ADAM MINTER.
Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.
Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness. A. P. BAUGHER.
April 20, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. WM. K. GALLAGHER.
Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. JOSEPH A. ORENDORFF.
Mountjoy tp., April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends in all parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ADAM REBERT.
Franklin tp., April 27, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.
Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN McMASTER.
Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.
Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. F. ECKENRODE.
Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.:—Having been importuned for sometime to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I now announce myself a candidate for said office, (subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention.) Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of said office promptly and with fidelity. Your obedient servant,

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
April 27, 1863. tc

Notice.

SARAH ALBERT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Reading township, and the last named in Huntington township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MYERS,
ELIUD ALBERT,
Mar. 30, 1863. 6t* Executors.

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

County Superintendent.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ADAMS COUNTY—Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the 43d Section of the Act of 8th May, A. D., 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, A. D., 1863, being the 4th day of the month, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act. JNO. C. ELLIS,

County Supt. of Adams co.
New Oxford, April 13, 1863. 3t

To the Directors

OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS CO.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and pledge myself to devote my time and energies to the duties of the office, if I am your choice at the coming election.

R. A. LYTTLE.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1863. tc

To the Directors

OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and, should he be chosen, promises to devote his best efforts to the discharge of its duties.

DAVID S. PEFFER.
Abbottstown, April 13, 1863. tc

To the Directors

OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS CO.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. Having had the advantages of 'literary and scientific attainments,' and being a practical teacher for more than eight years, he feels competent to discharge the duties the office requires. If elected he will pledge himself to the best of his ability to a faithful and impartial discharge of his duty. P. D. W. HANKEY.
April 13, 1863. tc

Howard House,

BALTIMORE.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED THIS EXTENSIVE AND FAVORITE HOTEL, and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve.

Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular Hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his Competent Assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no Hotel of its class in the country.

Terms—Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1.75 per Day.
" Ladies' " 2.00 "

Respectfully,
WM. C. REAMER, Proprietor.
Baltimore, April 20, 1863. 6m

Notice.

JACOB LAUGHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Laughman, late of Berwick twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY LAUGHMAN, Adm'r.
April 13, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

ELIZABETH DIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Diehl, late of Hamilton township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. K. STONER, Executor.
April 13, 1863. 6t*

100,000 Bushels Wheat

WANTED.—The highest market price in cash will always be paid for

GRAIN, SEED AND FLOUR, at
HOLLINGER'S WAREHOUSE,

at the old stand lately occupied by Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., where all kinds of GUANO, PLASTER, SALT, FISH & GROCERIES, can be had wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash. Call and examine for yourselves. [April 13, 1863. 1y

Hay Wanted!

THE undersigned wishes to buy 500 tons of good HAY. The highest market price paid in cash for prime Timothy Hay, delivered at his packing establishment in Gettysburg.—Early applications desired.

WM. E. BITTLE.
April 20, 1863. 6m*

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Notice.

IN accordance with the provisions of the 5th Section of an Act to incorporate the "Inland Telegraph Company," notice is hereby given to the Corporators named in said Act and the Stockholders in the Corporation, that there will be a meeting of the said Corporate body, at the Franklin House, in the borough of Gettysburg, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of MAY next, (A. D. 1863,) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a President and six Directors, for the management of the affairs of said Corporation.

DAVID WILLS.
JOEL B. DANNER,
HENRY J. STAHLE,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
R. G. McCREARY.
April 13, 1863. 3t

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an

ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT.

upon all State, County and Special taxes assessed for the year 1863 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JULY. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
April 13, 1863. td

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.--GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

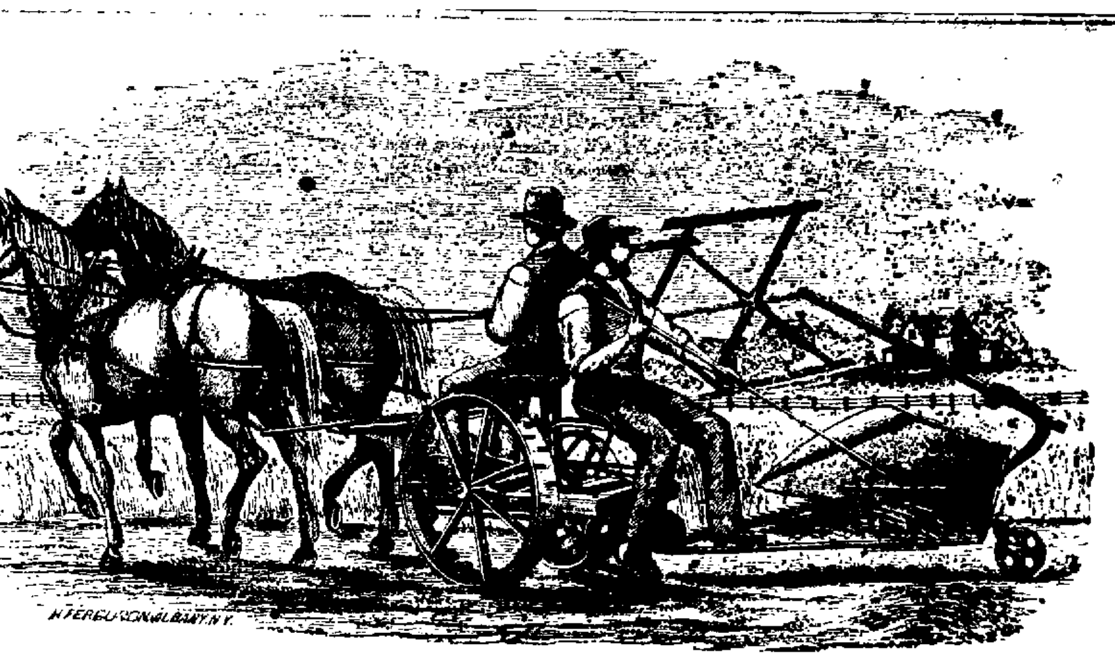
Special Notice.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1863. 3m

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliant &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S



RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

WITHOUT COG GEARING. THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER IN THE WORLD.—It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power. The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog-geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynomometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malable iron guards, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge. This with the knives, gives a perfect sheer cut. Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field. Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field. There is no side Draft, or weight upon the horses' necks. New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached. The subscriber who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other. A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.—We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest, for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

Philip Weaver,
George Boyer.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best mower we ever saw.

George Boyer,
George Deardorff.
March 23, 1863. tf

Reaper and Mower!

MANUFACTURED BY JOHN WANBAUGH, YORK, PA.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

PERFECT AS ANY SINGLE MOWER!
PERFECT AS ANY SINGLE REAPER!

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COMBINED MACHINE!

BALL'S
IMPROVED OHIO REAPER AND MOWER.

BEST FOR REAPING AND BEST FOR MOWING!

HUNDREDS of certificates and testimonials in reference to its worth and practical utility, are on hand:—also, accounts of field trials, both as Mower and Reaper, where it has invariably proved *victorious*; but space will not permit of insertion in this advertisement.

There are several good machines in the market. You wish, when you purchase, to get the best, one that will be cheapest in the end—one upon which you can rely with a certainty that it will not fail when the rush and hurry of harvest work comes on, that will do reaping of any kind of grain, as well as mowing of any kind of grass, in the very best manner. Give one of our machines a trial if you please, and see if it answers the warranty and recommend. We hope you will institute a comparison between this and other machines. To aid you in finding these peculiarities, differences and advantages, allow me to point out a few as they exist in Ball's Machine.

It has an Adjustable Tongue which can be moved to the right and left, to avoid Side Draft, in both Reaping and Mowing.

It is the only machine that possesses the Rolling Motion of the Cutter Bar; this, in connection with the perfect adaptation of the inner and outer shoes to any surface, cause it to pass over the roughest ground, without liability of plowing or gouging into the earth with the guards and cutters.

The carriage is mounted on two driving wheels; in connection with each of these is a spur wheel and pinion, making the machine strong and durable. The relation between these two driving wheels is such, that they operate conjointly or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when the machine is mowing on a curve, either to the right or left, the speed of the knife is retained, clogging avoided, and turning and backing made easy.

It has not one pound of side draft; the adjustable tongue positively controls this.

The weight of the tongue on the horses' necks is no more than in a common wagon.

Its draft is some less than that of a two horse plow in stirring fallow ground, or in plowing corn stubble.

There are no wheels on either shoe, but slides, which conduct the cutter bar smoothly and easily over the roughest ground, and also prevent all clogging in the near shoe as it passes over the cut grass, to which the necessarily small wheel attached to any shoe is often liable.

The ease with which the machine can be thrown in and out of gear, whether in motion or standing, is unsurpassed.

When the machine is out of gear the cutter bar can very easily be folded up, when the machine is as portable as a gig or sulky.

THE ONLY PERFECTLY COMBINED MACHINE.

It cuts well at a very slow motion; no machine can exceed it in this respect.

The drive wheels have the cogs on the interior face, which is the best form for bringing the greatest number of cogs in contact with the cogs of the pinion, thereby lessening the pressure on each, and of course diminishing the liability to break and wear.

The gearing is effectually protected from sand and dirt. The journals run in iron boxes *babbeted*; except the pitman box, which is of composition.

The machine can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper, and back again in fifteen minutes.

ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, (which is the only true method of delivery,) entirely out of the way of the next round, so that the whole field can be cut without binding a gavel.

The Reaper is as light of draft as the Mower, easily drawn by two common horses. It will reap one and one-fourth acres per hour with a span of horses without injuring them. The raker rides on the carriage, where his weight does not increase the side draft, and where he can perform his work with ease, and deliver the grain in the best condition for binding.—The bar is made of cast steel, and has steel faced guards.

The weight of the Machine being all upon the two driving wheels, instead of one, the Machine is not so liable to sink in soft ground, having a bearing surface of ten inches.

The weight of the carriage as well as that of the raker and driver is thrown directly upon the driving wheels, by which the following advantages are gained: 1st. The wheels do not slip on the ground, causing the knife to clog. 2d. A powerful stroke of the knife is produced, enabling the Machine to cut the most difficult grain and grass without clogging. 2d. Side draft is thereby avoided.

The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter bar, which adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground.

With one span of common horses, Ball's Mower will cut from 10 to 15 acres per day.—Reaper from 15 to 20 acres.

Farmers will please remember that this Machine is made in York, and should it happen to break, it can be easily and soon repaired, without the trouble and expense of sending a distance for castings, &c.

I also manufacture BRANT'S LANCASTER COUNTY GRAIN RAKE, the best in the market, and all other kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, constantly on hand.

JOHN WANBAUGH,
South Newberry St., York, Pa.

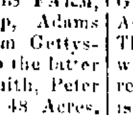
Farmers wishing to purchase the above Machine can be supplied and get all the necessary information by calling on JOHN HOKE, Agent, at his residence, in Gettysburg.

April 27, 1863. 4w

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land.



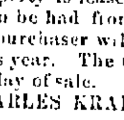
The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a neverfailing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.
April 6, 1863. 3m

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, by the subscriber, at the Central Hotel, in the borough of Hanover, on the 14th of MAY, at 12 M., A TRACT OF LAND, of 75 Acres, more or less, situated on the Emmitsburg road, in Adams county, five miles from Littlestown, adjoining the lands of Watson Barr, Jacob Orndorff, William Kuhns and Benjamin Feeser.—



The improvements are a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, a Frame Barn, and other out-buildings.—There is a good well near the house and a good Apple Orchard on the land. The land is in a high state of cultivation and limed thoroughly. The property is leased for one year, and possession can be had from the first of April next. The purchaser will get one-half of the crops of this year. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES KRAFT.
April 6, 1863. ts

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., in the Grain, Produce, Grocery and Commission business, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found with Jacob S. Hollinger, for the present, at the old stand. The receipts of either of the undersigned will be good for monies due the late firm. All persons having claims against the firm will present the same for payment and all persons indebted to the firm will please attend to the liquidation of their accounts.

JEREMIAH DIEHL,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
JACOB S. HOLLINGER.
April 1, 1863. 3t*

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

Dr. James Cress. Dr. Wm. Taylor.
Jan. 19, 1863.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

1863. Spring Styles 1863.

OF HATS AND CAPS.

R. F. McILHENY,

at his old stand, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogans; Ladies' morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. R. F. McILHENY.
April 13, 1863.

Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap
Call soon to secure bargains.
Feb. 2, 1863

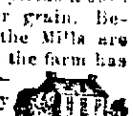
Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamiltonban township Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber. The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field.—



There are on the tract a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone, with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of yard fruit, of every variety. The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

Persons desirous of viewing the property, or purchasing, will call upon our Attornies, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS,
MARY V. MYERS.
Feb. 16, 1863. tf

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Arch Street Carpet

WAREHOUSE, No. 832 Arch St., two doors below Ninth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber has just received for Spring Trade a well selected stock of English and American CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles of the best makes—bought previous to the late advance for Cash, and will be sold at low prices.

Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrains and Venetian Carpetings,—with a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c., &c. Persons who are about furnishing, are requested to make an examination of the above goods previous to making their selections, as such inducements will be held out as cannot fail to please. JOS. BLACKWOOD,

832 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
April 6, 1863. 3m

At it Again!

THE undersigned would inform the public that, having disposed of some of his land, he will hereafter give his whole time to his business, that of BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING. He is prepared to turn out work as promptly as could reasonably be expected, and warrants good work—he makes none other. His location is in Cumberland township, on the new Trostle mill road, half a mile from the mill.—He will endeavor to deserve and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY.
April 6, 1863. 6w

Central Nurseries,

YORK, PENNA.

The undersigned invite attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., for the spring of 1863. The Fruit department embraces

STANDARD AND DWARF TREES,

in great variety and of superior growth. Also a large collection of GRAPES and other small fruits. RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, &c. The Ornamental department, in addition to our large stock of ENGLISH ELM, NORWAY MAPLE and SILVER MAPLE, especially suited for street planting, and NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR VITÆ, AUSTRIAN, CORSICAN, RUSSIAN and SCOTCH PINES, of extra size, JUNIPERS, MAHONIAS, &c., particularly suited for Cemetery and Lawn planting, embraces a large and complete assortment of hardy Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., which we offer at very reasonable rates.

Catalogues on application.

EWD. J. EVANS & CO.,
Mar. 16, 1863. York, Pa.

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to Coin—and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley,)
No. 622 Market street, Philad'a.
Mar. 9, 1863. 3m&3msep.1

1863, } PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. { 1863

Howell & Bourke,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILA., have now in stock, a fine variety of WALL PAPERS, got up expressly for their Spring Trade. WINDOW PAPER of every grade, to which they invite the attention of Storekeepers.

In their Retail Department will be found the choicest styles of the season.

Feb. 23, 1863. 3m

For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of
Mar. 23, 1863. WM. WIBLE.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Local & General.

☞WE WANT WOOD! Dry preferred, but green hickory will answer.

GOV. CURTIN WITHDRAWS.

Governor Curtin has adopted the famous opinion of honest Jack Falstaff, that "the better part of valor is discretion." In a message to the Legislature, on the day of their adjournment, he announces his determination to withdraw from the canvass for a re-nomination for Governor. Failing health, and the offer by the President of "a high position at the expiration of his present term of office," are the reasons assigned for his withdrawal. We think he has acted wisely, for the prospect of two successive, and, as they are sure to be, fierce and exciting conflicts—first, for the nomination, and afterward, before the people, for the office, with extreme doubt as to the result in either case, might well appal a man of stronger nerves and more robust physical condition than the Governor now possesses. Those who have seen him lately, will certify to the fact of his shattered health, and commend the prudence of his choice to consult personal comfort in preference to political ambition. But, it is singular that the President should offer him the high position alluded to, so long a time in advance. We do not think another instance can be found on record, in which an officer of the Federal Government has been appointed *eight months* before he was expected to enter upon his duties. If it were proper to regard such a matter in any other than a serious light, we would be disposed to set it down as one of the sly jokes for which the President is chiefly distinguished. It has very much the appearance of the bargains that are sometimes made by parents with their refractory sons—an offer of a tempting reward in future upon condition of good behavior in the interval. The only hold the Administration now has upon Pennsylvania, is through her Governor. The Legislature, the other State officers, and a majority of the people are opposed to it. But Pennsylvania is too important a State to lose in carrying out the Abolition programme. That must be sustained at Union or no Union; the Conscription Law must be enforced; the "Copperheads" must be [illegible] their majesties claim to [illegible] speech, [illegible] and a [illegible] put down the absolute authority [illegible] Administration to set aside Constitutional State sovereignty, and to do [illegible] under the "war Power," and the Abolition rule must be [illegible], if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Governor Curtin is the man who has assisted in this work, so far as it is to be done in Pennsylvania; and therefore the President feels him to stay above ground, and, to *secure* his fealty to his masters—for the Governor has not been, heretofore, one of the most willing tools of the Administration—holds out to him the reward he seeks, to be conferred *after* his work is done. In this light, and we can view it in no other, the tender of office to Governor Curtin is by no means a compliment, but the mere *purchase* of support. However, the bargain has been struck, and from this date forward, we may expect to see the Administration policy rigidly enforced in Pennsylvania, so far as her Governor has power to enforce it. We have no more to say, except to inform our readers that the "high position" which has been tendered to Governor Curtin is understood to be the Mission to Spain.—*Reading Gazette.*

BUTTERNUTS.

Going to show that the Administration is the Government.

If the Administration is the Government why didn't it die with General Harrison, or General Taylor?

We suppose the Government was cut with a razor the other day when Mr. Seward wounded his hand.

If Lincoln should take the diarrhœa, the Government would have to swallow burnt brandy, or some other astringent, to regulate its bowels.

If Lincoln should get the rheumatism, the Government would have to go on crutches.

When Chase takes snuff, the Government has to sneeze.

When Welles gave his fat contract to Morgan, it was a brother-in-law of the Government to whom he extended favor.

There is a rumor that the Government drinks tea out of a bottle.

The Government is about six feet high, has large feet and lank jaws, and used to maul rails when it was young.

When Halleck hit Stanton, the Government had a black eye.

DISDAINFUL NIGGER!—The negro feeling at Washington, on not being admitted to the parties of the Hayti ambassador, is well expressed by the contraband who thus alluded to it in one of the colored churches:—"Dese d—d forrin niggers tink demselbs better den de president. Massa Old Abe let de cullered folks come into de White House, and talks 'te dem like a fader, and here's dese cusses won't look at 'em. I isn't gwine to hab nuffin more to do wid 'em, I isn't."

VERY CHRISTIANLIKE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent*, a paper which claims to be religious, has adopted a new standard of Christianity. He says: "A man *can* doubtless be a Democrat and a Christian *at the same time*, though it is a very difficult business." We don't see how politicians of the Malignant school can know anything of this sort, as they have never been Christians or Democrats.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Republicans have elected a Mr. Payne Attorney-General of Rhode Island. Mr. Payne is a patriot of the Greeley stamp, as will be observed by the following declaration recently made by him:

"*This war has lasted long enough, and I am in favor of letting the South go.*"

☞On the evening of our charter election, a disappointed Republican, on being told that the entire "Copperhead" ticket was elected, exclaimed: "My God, is that so? What are we coming to next?"

"There is no telling," said a cool Democrat, "like enough, specie payment!"—*Saratoga Republican.*

☞When the N. Y. East-Methodist conference was about adjourning, at Brooklyn, a representative of the Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut, appeared on the floor and took the names of those desiring to go to that State to vote, *giving each of such a free pass to go there and back*, to vote against Seymour.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞A Florida paper describes the visit of a Federal gunboat up St. John's River, to take possession of the town of Pilatka. According to this authority, a negro battery on board was attacked by Confederate cavalry, after making a landing, and driven back with thirty or forty killed, without firing a gun.

☞From the interest with which Government officials have dabbled with all recent elections, it seems that the Administration is more solicitous about political victories at the North than it is about the vigorous prosecution of the war, "for the sake of the Union," against the rebels of the South.

☞Whilst 3,000 or 4,000 Republican soldiers were sent home from the army, to re-elect Mr. Buckingham, it seems that the rebels surrounded Gen. Foster at Little Washington. But Connecticut was captured.—*New Haven Register.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practitioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor, faithfully and satisfactorily, to discharge them. S. G. KINZER, M. D.,
N. G. KEIRLE, M. D.

Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

N. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.

March 2, 1863. 3m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. M'Creary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel P. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6, 1860.

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by

JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.

Feb. 23, 1863.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line, deed, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at

KALBFLEISCH'S.

Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S,
AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND!
ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco,
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜

May 12, 1862. tf

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at

PICKING'S

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,
FLOUR AND FEED,

With any quantity of

CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Shepherd Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest under-clothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very hand-some assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank, H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

Vinegar---Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*

Stratton Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mountpleasant township, half a mile south of Hann's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH.

Feb. 9, 1863. 2½m*

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

UMBRELLAS of every variety at

PICKING'S.

Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore.—He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.

March 16, 1863. 3m*

Dr. Schenck

SAVED MY LIFE.—I, JOHN C. GREEN, of the village of Tacony, in the city and county of Philadelphia, do hereby certify to the following facts:—That early last fall I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and I had chills alternately with fever, pain in my right side, breast and shoulder blades, with a distressing cough, and no expectoration. I kept getting worse until I took my bed. My appetite was gone, my bowels very irregular, fever and night sweats, attended with a distressing cough, which was very tight; my flesh had nearly all gone, and I was so weak that I could scarcely raise my head from the pillow, and I was truly an object of pity to behold.—My friends had been sent for to see me die, and my sick bed was surrounded by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who had come to witness my departure from this world.

When all rays of hope fled of my recovery, Dr. Conrad proposed to try SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, with a view of loosening my cough, and relieving me of the tough phlegm, and as a means of affording temporary relief, remarking at the same time, "that I was too far gone for the Syrup to be of any permanent benefit." My wife, anxious for the relief of my intense sufferings, procured some of the PULMONIC SYRUP. I found it afforded me relief, and continued using it. I could feel its healing influence upon my lungs.

Dr. Schenck was sent for. He came and examined my lungs with his respirometer. He found one lung nearly gone, but the other was sound. He said he could generally cure when one lung was diseased. I do honestly think that if I had not used Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines I could not have lived another week.—Sometimes my breath appeared almost gone. I continued to improve under its use, and many of my neighbors came to look at me as one raised from the dead.

My cough now became loose, and I felt something break where I had the pain in my breast, and I discharged large quantities of yellow matter. I have for weeks discharged and raised a spit-box full of matter every day, with hard lumps like grains of something.—My bowels now became regular and natural, and my appetite was so far improved that I could scarcely refrain from eating too much.—My strength improved, and I regained my strength.

I feel now as well as I ever did in my life, and can do as much work. I cannot run or go up stairs as fast as I used to, for one lung is partially gone and contracted; but it seems to me, like a man that has lost an eye, the other is the stronger. I feel now as though, when I see a person with a bad cough, or look as though they had Consumption, that I must go to them, and persuade them to go at once to Dr. Schenck and get examined. For fear those that read this may think as I did, that all certificates were made up to deceive the poor afflicted, I subjoin the certificate of my physician, and also a number of well-known inhabitants of Tacony who saw me at different times during my disease, and never expected to see me restored. I also append the certificate of the brothers of Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., who kindly watched over me, and fully believed they would consign my remains to the tomb; but, thanks to Dr. SCHENCK for his invaluable PULMONIC SYRUP, my life has been spared, and I am permitted to make the foregoing statement for the benefit of suffering mankind.

I reside at Tacony, and am well known by most of the people there, and will be gratified to have any person call upon me and learn more particulars of the great virtues of this medicine. JOHN C. GREEN.

The subscribers, members of the Mystic Lodge, No 270, I. O. of O. F., of Holmesburg, Pa., do hereby certify that we know John C. Green, (who is a member in good standing in Lodge No. 269, I. O. of O. F.,) was dangerously ill with a low pulmonary consumption, last winter, so that they gave him up to die; that he is now fully restored to perfect health, and they believe his recovery was produced by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

We believe this certificate is correct in every particular. HENRY NEFF, P. G.
ALFRED ROBINSON, P. G.
ABRAHAM ARTHUR, P. G.
J. M. OSMAN, N. G.
JOSHUA PHINEMORE,
JACOB WATERMAN, JR.
JAMES C. CALVER.

The undersigned, residents of Tacony, eight miles above Philadelphia, being well acquainted with John C. Green, and the circumstances attending his case, feel impelled with a deep sense of imperative duty to make universally known to the public his entire recovery from the very last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. So entirely helpless was his condition—having been but a brief period since in that rapidly sinking and emaciated state—as to utterly preclude, in the opinion of his physicians and friends, who watched by his bedside, all hopes of even a temporary recovery and restoration to his present robust health. Thus the careful use of your invaluable specific, the PULMONIC SYRUP, makes it, in our belief, under the circumstances of his previous prostrate, not to say dying condition, one of the most startling results that the whole annals of medical skill or science can produce. It deserves to be imperishably recorded to your credit, and secures to you—the greatest discoverer of an infallible cure for this hitherto remediless disease—a lasting monument and a world-wide reputation in the healing art, that no time may either diminish or destroy. Having witnessed Mr. Green's distressing struggle and suffering from a continual cough, superadded to the other symptoms consequent upon or attending the last stage of a pulmonary disease; and, moreover, it being so generally believed by his numerous friends that no human power could relieve or protract his life, much less restore him back again to his former health, we feel it thus our duty to give our unqualified testimony of Mr. Green's perfect recovery, by means of the exclusive use of your wonderful Syrup; and we should indeed rejoice if we could be made the humble instruments of relief and cure to others who may be so unfortunate as to be similarly affected.

DAVID CONRAD, M. D.
JESSE DURFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.
CHARLES HINCLE,
Captain of Steamboat Trenton.
ANDREW HEATH, Jr.,
Capt. of Steamboat Washington.
JOSEPH HEAD, JR.
JESSE WATSON.
STEVEN LUCKENS.
ROBERT ALLYN.
MATTHEW TODEN.
JAMES TORBERT,
of Washington House, Tacony.
JOHN BLOOMBURY.
ALLEN VANDEGRIFF,
of Bucks county, Pa.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday. Letters for advice should always be directed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

Apr. 6, 1863. 1m

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Pilos.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEE , of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
IS THE
SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 C